

Pat's Patterns

July/August, 1992

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A Chat with Pat

Where does the time go?! I can't remember the arrival and departure of May and June and as I write this July is halfway through! Carl thinks time is seeming to pass quickly because we are both busy - maybe that's the answer. I do know that it completely slipped my mind that it was time for a month's break from doing this publication until the June issue was actually put in the mail to you.

Did you take a vacation this year, is one still in the planning stages, or aren't you getting one? I doubt Carl and I will take a "formal" vacation. We'll attend the local air show soon, get a day at the Renaissance Faire at Mt. Hope, and maybe a day at Sea World. We can't afford to do much else this year.

At work I have many people telling me their troubles, but my shoulders are made for the counseling I do. It's so sad to see so many people out of work and collecting the last of their UI benefits - then having to try for public assistance. When will the politicians realize that the recession we are in should be spelled d-e-p-r-e-s-s-i-o-n?

And what kind of weather have you had this summer? During June we only got about 1/2" of rain. In July on two or more occasions we had steady rains giving us 1/2" each time, so that's an improvement. Otherwise, it's hot, hot, hot! I had been walking several blocks at work during my breaks and at lunch time, but it is too sultry to do that now. I know I shouldn't complain about the weather, since I can't do anything to change it, but you are my soapbox.

Actually, I often need a shoulder to cry on, too. Working with people as I do on the job, then dealing with the trials and tribulations of foster parenting, results in daily burn-out! Sometimes I would love to just throw a suitcase filled with my favorite jeans, a few books, and some yarn and

hand knitting needles into my car, and "take off" for parts unknown. I guess we would all like to escape from reality from time to time.

I'm sure Carl also has days that he would like to be able to wish himself off to a cool mountain stream, where he could fish all day in solitude. But he is kept busy being the big brother to the folks who live at the apartment complex which he oversees. He spends his time repairing locks, hanging pictures for the residents, installing ceiling fans, taking out the trash, mowing the grass, and solving disputes between the residents. Some days you wouldn't believe the things that go on!

Life goes on.

I'm forcing myself to let my hair grow, even though it is too short to pile on top of my head neatly (and down is hot). Though tempted to get the annual very short haircut, I keep reminding myself that if I let it grow by next summer it will be long enough to braid, etc.

Have you been looking at, and maybe buying some of, the new fashions? In this year are ballet necklines, besom pockets, plunging v-necklines (usually on a surplice style garment), ultra suede, florals in all color combinations possible, color blocking, very long tunics, knits, and lots of rayon or rayon blends.

I have bought a few summery clothes because I needed clothes for working. I have been pleased with many of the styles and fabrics currently available. I hate hemlines to below mid-calf and dresses with long torsos and no shape!

I almost forgot to tell you about our grandkids! Marcus, born Dec. 30, is fun to play with. He babbles and spits while doing so - grinning the entire time. He will be the catch of the year when he grows up, as he will be quite tall with dark hair and vivid blue eyes! Amanda loves to see us arrive, then she and Chris have lots of fun playing together. We haven't seen Mat and Michael since Easter, but they are enjoying summer activities and we will visit them soon as we can! No space. 'Bye!

Pat

Boatneck Top

Marian Reynolds - Knittens
14 Meadow Street
South Dartmouth, MA 02748
(508)994-5733

Yarn: 4 strands of 20/2 cotton or any yarn
to match the gauge

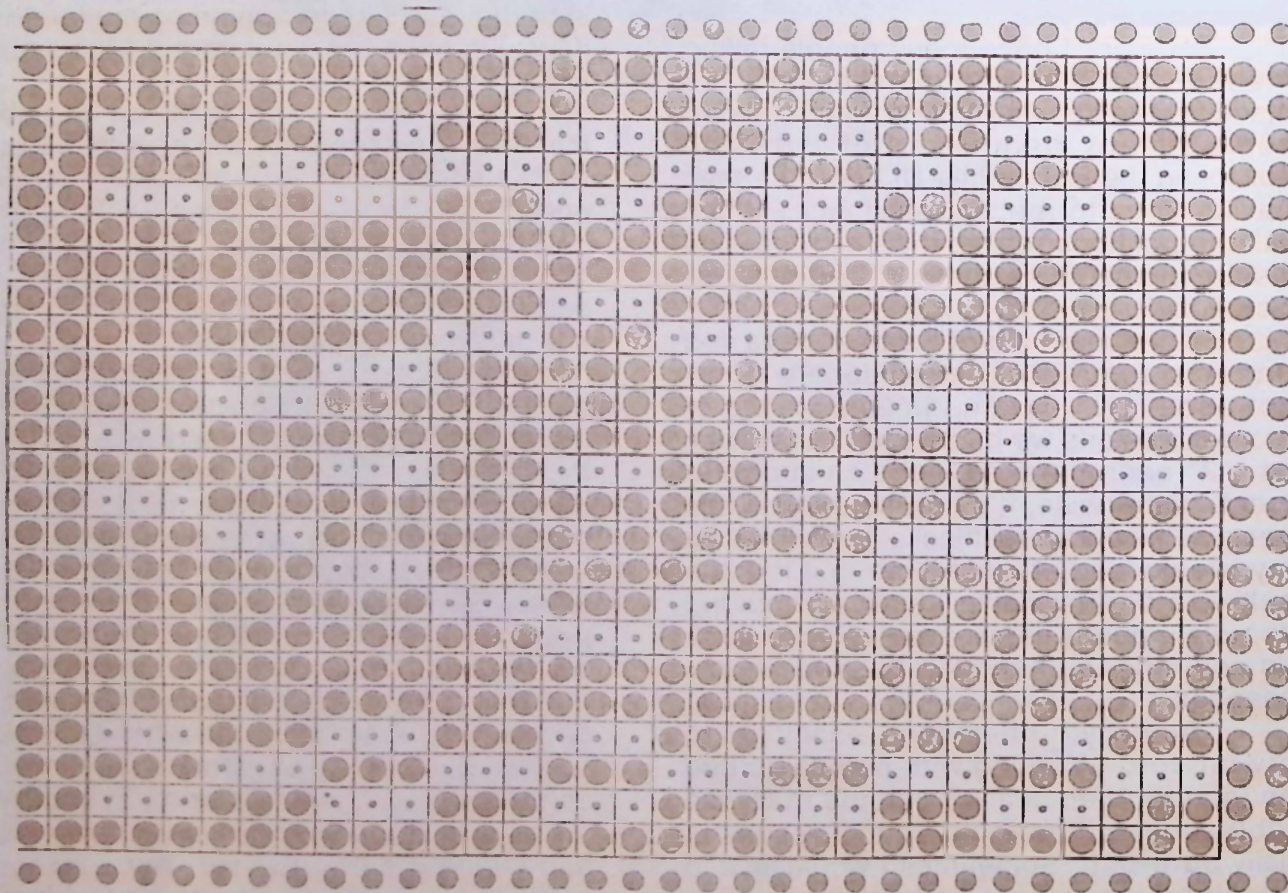
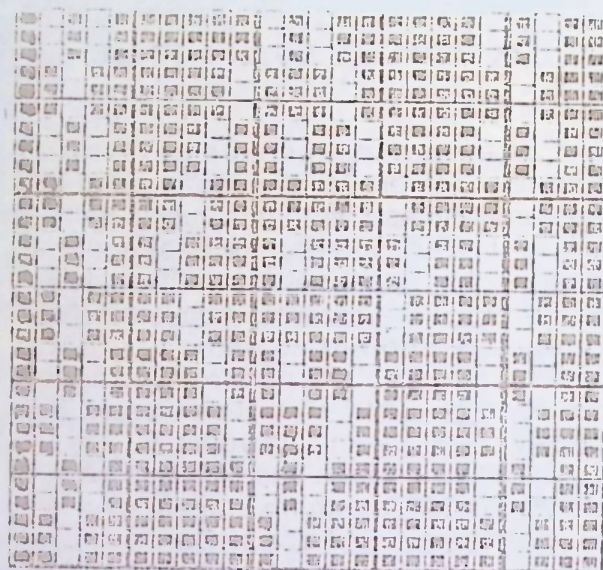
Gauge: in tuck stitch design 6 stitches
and 14 rows = 1"

Tension: 9

Sizes: 34 - 36 - 38 - 40 - 42

Finished Chests: 36" - 38" - 40" - 42" -
44"

Design: tuck stitch as shown this page



Back

Tension 3/3 cast on 108 - 114 - 120 - 126 - 132 stitches in 1x1 rib. Rib 30 rows. Transfer all stitches to the main bed. Tension 9 knit 1 row setting the machine to begin tuck stitch on next row. Knitting in tuck stitch, knit to row 144. Mark both sides for underarm. Continue in tuck stitch and knit to row 259. Knit 1 row plain. Transfer all stitches for 1x1 rib. Tension 5/5 rib 20 rows. Bind off all stitches loosely in rib.

Front

Knit exactly like the back.

Seam shoulders leaving an 8" opening for neck, but please remember we used the purl side as the right side of garment.

Sleeves

Tension 9. with wrong side facing you rehang armhole between markers onto 122 stitches. Knit 1 row. Turn this piece on the machine now. Turn row counter to 000. Knit 1 row, setting machine to begin tuck stitch on next row. Knitting in tuck stitch, knit to row 63. Knit 1 row plain. Transfer the center 52 stitches to every other needle. Leave empty needles in non working position. Knit 1 row. Scrap this piece off.

Sleeve band

Tension 3/3 cast on 96 stitches for 1x1 rib. rib 13 rows. Transfer all stitches to main bed. Tension 6 knit 1 row. With the wrong side facing you rehang sleeve stitches that are on scrap onto these needles. Bind off all stitches.

Sew side seams. Machine wash and machine dry. Enjoy!!!!

Guitar Strap

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728

Carl and I have a variety of musical instruments which we bought at flea markets, each of which has its own particular defect. The guitar was missing a strap, so Carl knitted a cord one. He thought a fancier strap would appeal to you, so here it is!

Fancy part of strap: With scrap yarn and ravel cord cast on 50 stitches. Using fingering yarn and a tight tension knit 216 rows, isolating the fairisle design of your choice in the center. Scrap off.

Cord ends: At each decrease always double up all stitches except only one stitch on each end needle. Do each end the same way.

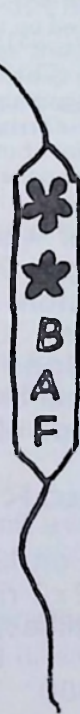
Rehang the main color 50 stitches of one end onto 26 needles as above. Knit 2 rows.

Rehang these stitches on 14 needles then knit 2 rows.

Rehang these stitches on 8 needles then knit 2 rows.

Rehang these stitches on 5 needles then knit 200 rows. Bind off.

Sew back seam of band. Tie cord ends to appropriate guitar parts.



Evie's G-Carriage Sweater

Lois Blystone
RD 1, Box 199
Creekside, PA 15732
(412)397-2671

Evie is my daughter-in-law. In a store she saw this really pretty sweater that would look great with a pair of slacks she had. Being a newlywed she really couldn't afford to buy it so she tried to describe it to me. She liked the different neckline, the length, and the design on the front.

Have you every had a non-knitter try to describe what she wanted you to knit? I suggested she charge the sweater and bring it home for me to see, then return it. It buttoned up the front with 4 large buttons, which neither of us liked, and I would rather make the front in one piece on the G-carriage. I took some measurements from the length and the neckline and made my own variations of the G-carriage squares. The back and sleeves are stockinet but the gauge was the same. The following sweater pattern is the end result.

Yarn: 4 strands of 14/2 cotton

Gauge: 7 stitches, 11 rows = 1"

Tension: 10

Sizes: 36 - 40 - 44 - 48 - 52

Design: see page 10 - but substitute another one if desired

Photo: at upper right of page 2

Back

Cast on 126 - 140 - 154 - 168 - 182 stitches for 2x2 rib (pattern # 534 for electronic machines). Tension 3 knit 30 rows.

RC000. Tension 10. In stockinet knit to the underarm length needed, including the ribbing:

12" - 102
14" - 124
16" - 146
18" - 168
20" - 190

Put marker strings on the outside sts to mark underarm.

RC000. Knit to row 84 - 94 - 106 - 116 -

128. Bind off the center 48 stitches for all sizes. Divide the work and knit, decreasing 1 stitch at the neck edge EOR 7X, then 2 more rows and scrap off.

Repeat for the other side.

Front

Knit the same as the back to the underarm markers except start the G-carriage design above the ribbing.

RC000. Knit to row 22 - 32 - 44 - 54 - 66. Bind off the center 40 sts.

Divide the work and knit, decreasing 2 sts at the neck edge every 4 rows 9X for all sizes, then even to row 78. Scrap off the shoulder sts and repeat for the other side of the neckline.

Join one shoulder.

Neck band

Automatic cast on 200 sts for 2x2 rib, either using the ribber of G-carriage. Knit 18 rows at tension 2 then another 18 at tension 3. If you are using the ribber, transfer the sts to the MB now.

Evenly pick up sts from the neckline of the sweater and place on top of the band sts. Use 70 sts for the back and 130 for the front. Bind off the sts.

Join the other shoulder.

Sleeves

Pick up 126 - 140 - 154 - 168 - 182 sts from between the markers and knit the desired length in stockinet which is needed, including the ribbing:

13" - 114 rows 15" - 136 rows
17" - 158 rows 19" - 180 rows.

Decrease 2 sts each side every 16 rows for

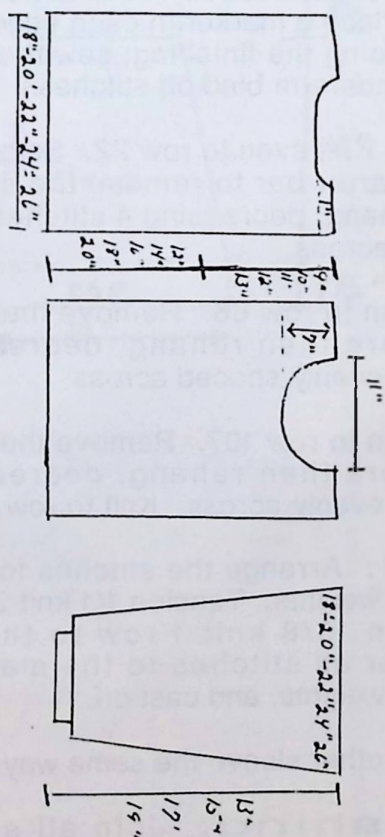
the shaping. Reduce the number of sts to 70 or adjust for the fit you want.

Knit 30 rows of 2x2 rib at tension 2 and cast off.

Repeat for the other sleeve.

Finishing

Seam the ends of the neck band and I ran a fine elastic through the cast on loops to help keep the shape in the neckline. Sometimes the cotton seems to stretch out. Seam the underarms and sleeves. Since this is cotton it will need washed and dried before it is a true size.



Amanda's Lacy Striped Pullover

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728

You don't need a lace machine to knit this sweater, since there are just a few rows of transfers - between the stripes.

Yarn: any fingering to match the gauge

Gauge: 7.75 sts, 10.75 rs = 1"

Tension: try 6

Size: about a size 6 garment - change to a smaller or larger size by subtracting or adding 8 stitches cast on for the body parts and subtracting or adding rows to adjust the sleeve length as needed.

Photo: see the upper left

Colors used: the main color is melon; stripes are palest green, yellow, and blue

Front

With melon cast on 110 sts in 1x1 rib. Tension 1/1 knit 22 rows to end at the right. Transfer all stitches to the main bed. Remove comb and weights.

RC000. Tension 6 with melon knit even in stockinet to row 78.

Transfer #1: transfer every other stitch to the needle on the right, returning all empty needles to knitting position.

Change to pale green. Knit to row 88 (10 rows).

Transfer #2: transfer the opposite stitches to the left, returning all empty needles to knitting position.

Change to pale blue. Knit to row 97. Carriage is at the left. Bind off 12 stitches this side for the underarm. Knit 1 row.

Bind off 12 stitches this side for the other underarm.

Do transfer #1. Change to blue. Knit to row 108.

Do transfer #2. Change to melon. Knit to row 118.

Do transfer #1. Change to green. Knit to row 128.

Do transfer #2. Change to yellow. Knit to row 138.

Do transfer #1. Change to blue. Knit to row 142.

Take the center 30 stitches off on a holder for the front neckline. Divide the knitting.

*RC 000. Still with blue knit and decrease one stitch full fashioned at the neck edge when RC 1, 2, 4, and 6.

Do transfer #2. Change to melon. Knit as you decrease as before at the neck edge when RC 9, 12, 15. Continue to row 16.

Do transfer #1. Change to green. Decrease at the neck edge as before when RC 18 then continue even to row 22.

Scrap off the remaining 20 shoulder sts.*

Knit the other side of the neckline to correspond to the first side, working from * to * above.

Back

Knit the same as the front but omit the neckline shaping. Just continue the stripes and lace rows in 10 row intervals as established without resetting the row counter. The back is finished when RC 164. Scrap off the 46 back neck stitches and each set of 20 shoulder stitches.

Neck band

Join both shoulders of the garment.

With main color cast on 102 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 3 knit 34 rows. Transfer all stitches to the main bed then remove comb and weights. Hang the cast on edge onto the stitches on the main bed. Purl side of garment facing you hang the stitches of the neckline on top of the the band stitches, picking up all stitches from scrap plus 13 along each front curve. Bind off loosely by taking the yarn around 2 pegs.

Sleeve

Purl side of garment facing you, pick up 76 stitches along one armhole, just along the straight edge. RC000. With melon knit 16 rows. Place a marker in each edge stitch. When doing the finishing, sew these rows to the underarm bind off stitches.

RC000. Knit even to row 22. Scrap off (or use a garter bar to remove the stitches) then rehang, decreasing 4 stitches evenly spaced across.

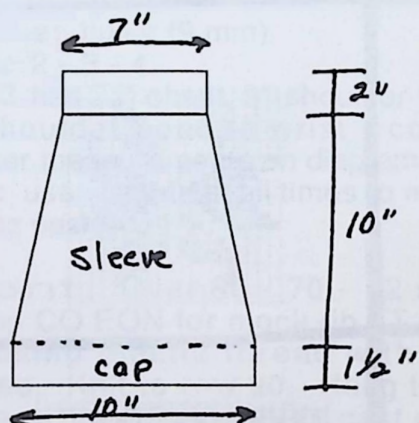
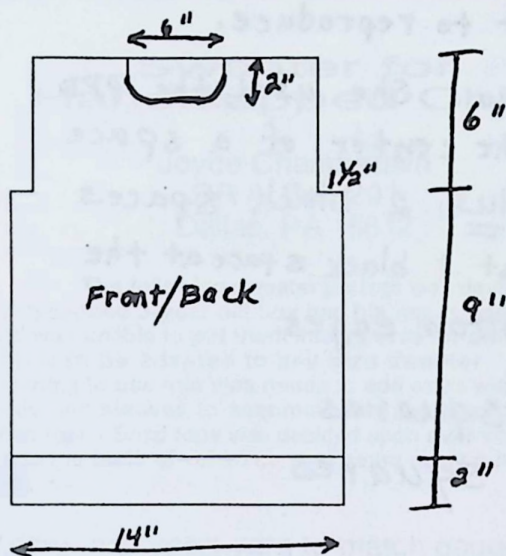
Knit even to row 66. Remove the knitting as before then rehang, decreasing 8 stitches evenly spaced across.

Knit even to row 107. Remove the knitting as before then rehang, decreasing 8 stitches evenly across. Knit to row 108.

Cuff: Arrange the stitches for 1:1 rib and add weights. Tension 1/1 knit 22 rows. Tension 10/8 knit 1 row to the left. Transfer all stitches to the main bed, remove weights, and cast off.

Knit the other sleeve the same way.

Finishing: Join all seams. Machine wash and dry. Let your little gal wear this for lots of compliments.



Your knitting friends as new subscribers to *Pat's Patterns*!

\$18.00 year in the USA.

\$25.00 year US funds for all others.

Reward: Great patterns, tips, & chit chat!

Pat Wetzel

Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728

Designer Pullovers

12 gorgeous pullovers plus 3 skirts

Contents include: a sporty pullover with a shawl collar, kangaroo pocket, and a pretty trim at the armscye; a jet black blouse with v-neck insert worked in jewel tones; a top with contrast color butterfly cables; a cap sleeved shell with trim at the neckband, non-roll arm edges, and eyelash trim; a classic top with a new cable idea; and seven others just as unique and useable!

All in sizes 32" through 48" (two styles go up to size 54")!

Step-by-step instructions (great for beginners).

Spiral binding. Color photos. \$16.00 (+ \$1.50 s/h)

Pat Wetzel

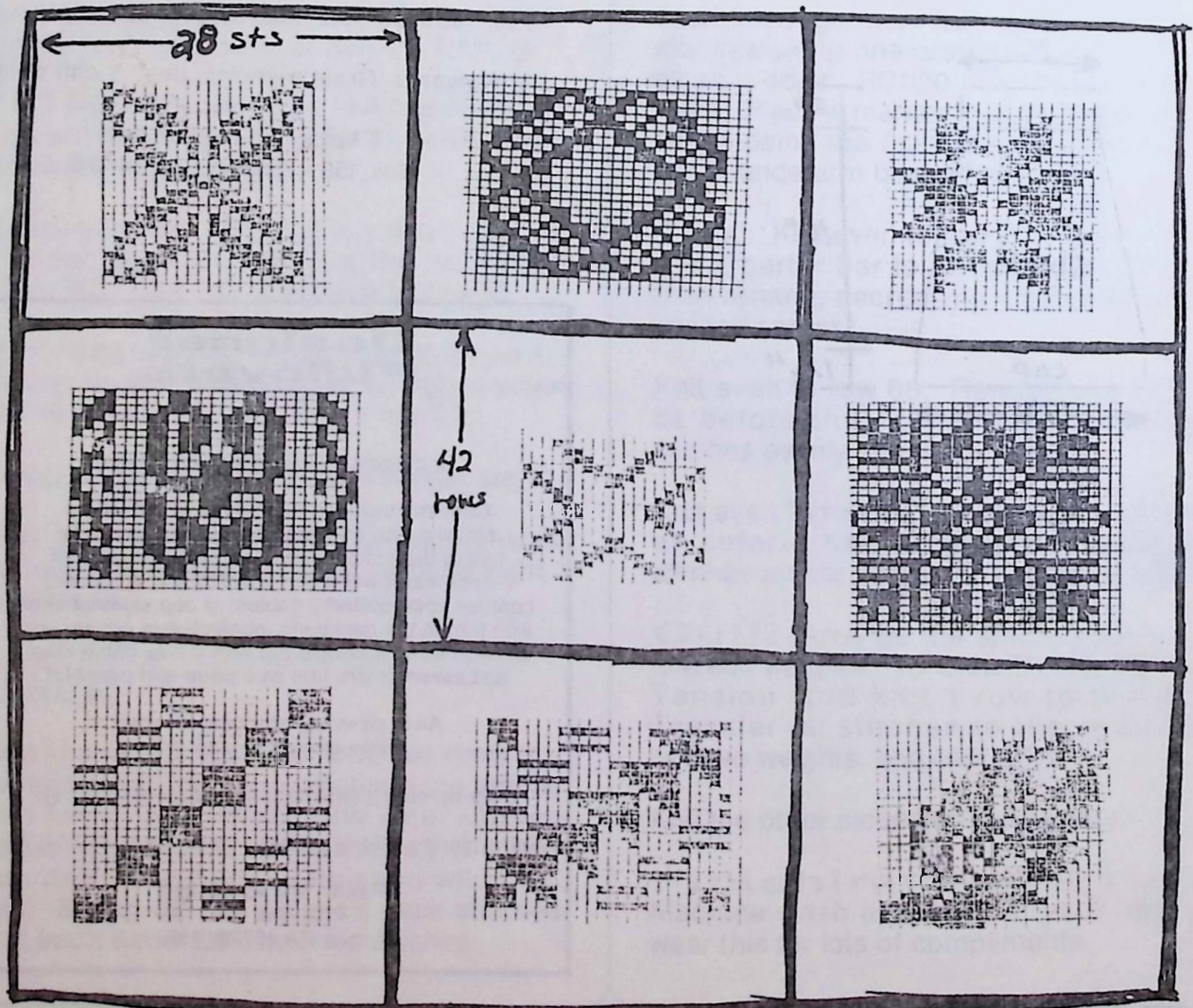
P.O. Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Sorry, but Lois' design was too light to reproduce.

The idea of her design is shown below. She used the PPD to design it. Each motif sits in the center of a space 28 spaces wide and 42 spaces tall plus 2 black spaces each side and top and bottom. Just 1 black space at the left and right edges— top and bottom edges.

Total width = 90 squares

Total length = 132 squares



Sweater for Handicapped Child

Joyce Chamberlain
RR 4, Box 201
Dallas, PA 18612

The following sweater pattern was devised for a handicapped 3-year old boy had his hands operated on and was unable to put them into sleeves for awhile. The aiea can be adapted to any size sweater. Anyone planning to use this idea needs to add extra width to the body and sleeves to accommodate the overlap of the snap tape. Snap tape was decided upon over velcro tape since the teeth of velcro can put some nasty pulls in soft knits.

Yarn: any sport yarn to match gauge

Gauge: 5.5 stitches & 7.6 rows = 1"

Tension: 1

Machine: bulky (9 mm)

sizes: 2 - 3 - 4

Size 3 has 21" chest, 9" shoulder to waist, 11" shoulder bone to wrist - complete sweater measurements on diagram

Note: use weights at all times to make the knitting easier

Front: Over 66 - 70 - 72 needles e-wrap CO EON for mock rib. T 0. knit 1 row using elastic thread with yarn if desired. Knit to row 30. Hang the bars between the CO sts of the cast on edge onto the empty needles. Increase 1 stitch to make a total of 66 - 70 - 72 needles in work with stitches on them.

RC000. Tension 1 knit 46 - 50 - 54 rows.

RC000. Knit 12 - 16 - 20 rows. Place the center 10 needles in HP and all needles at the left in HP. Set cam for partial knitting.

Neckline & shoulder:

*Knit 1 row. Place 1 neckline needle into HP every row 5x. Knit 1 row. Place 1 neckline needle into HP EOR 5x. Knit to row 42 - 46 - 50. Knit 1 row (cam at neck) Place 4 - 4 - 5 shoulder needles at arm edge into HP. Knit 1 row, bring 1 more shoulder needle to HP, knit 1 row, 2 - 3 - 1

x.

Sz 2 only: place 3 ndls into HP, knit 1 row, bring 1 more needle to HP, knit 1 row.

Sz 4 only: place 4 shoulder needles into HP, knit 1 row, bring 1 more needle to HP, knit 1 row, 2x.

All sizes: place all shoulder needles into MP, knit 1 row. Remove shoulder stitches onto scrap yarn. Empty needles to NWP.

Left neck & shoulder:

Cut yarn and move cam to left. thread cam and put 6 needles left of 0 and all needles to the right of 0 in MP. Repeat the above shaping, starting at the *.

Front neck band: Pick up 10 sts at the left and 11 sts at the right of the neckline stitches already on the machine. 51 sts total for front neckband. Put all ndls to MP and tension 1. knit 1 row. Transfer EO stitch for mock rib. With ravel cord and yarn knit 1 row. Just with yarn knit 11 rows. Tension 10 knit 1 row and slip stitch BO.

Back - neck band: Over the center 30 needles e-wrap CO EON for mock rib. T 0. knit 12 rows. Hand a hem as you did before for a total of 30 stitches.

Back: RC000. Wrong side facing you, hang the shoulder sts that are to the left of the front neckband onto the needles to the left of the back neckband. To close the hole at each side of the band, pick up a stitch at each side of the neckband. Placed all needles into HP and set cam for partial knitting. Okace becjbabd abd *the 6 shoulder needles nearest them into MP. Tension 1 knit 1 row to the left. Return 1 shoulder nearest the cam to HP.

Hang right shoulder sts on needles to the right of the back neckband, again picking up 1 stitch from below the front neckband to close the hole. Remove scrap yarn.

Place these needles into HP. Push the 6 needles closest to the neckband needles back to MP. Knit 1 row to the right. Return the 6th needle nearest the cam to Hp.* Repeat from * to * until all needles are in WP. Mark 1 stitch at each edge.

Armhole: RC000. Knit 42 - 46 - 50 rows.

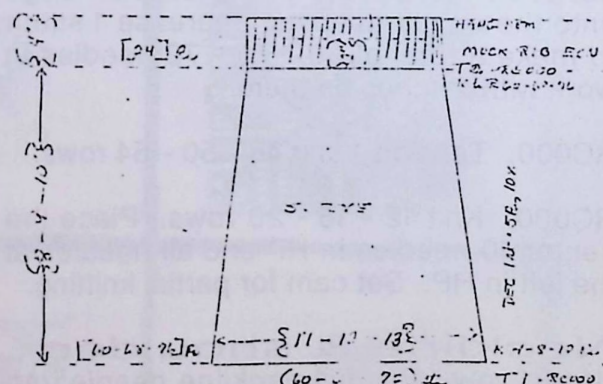
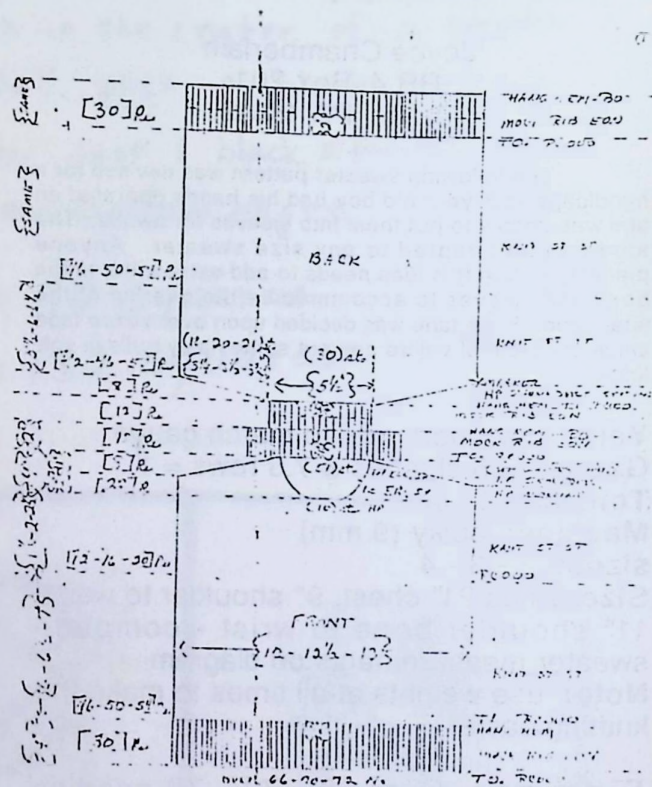
Back body: RC000. Knit 46 - 50 - 54 rows. Transfer EO stitch to its adjacent needle. Empty needles to NWP. RC000. T1. knit 30 rows of mock rib using elastic thread if desired. Hang hem from the first row of mock rib. Tension 10 knit 1 row then slip stitch BO.

Sleeves: Purl side facing you, hang armhole edge onto 60 - 66 - 72 needles. This may be very tight, so you may have to knit one row by hand before putting the yarn into the cam.

RC000. Tension 1. knit 4 - 8 - 12 rows. Decrease 1 st ev 5 rs 10x. Knit to row 60 - 68 - 76. Arrange stitches for mock rib as before with empty needles to NWP. RC000 and tension 0. knit 24 rows and then hang a hem from the first row of mock rib as before. Tension 10 knit 1 row then slip stitch bind off.

Repeat all this for the second sleeve.

Finishing: Press using a pressing cloth. Work in yarn tails. Join the 2 ends of the neckbands using the mattress st. Sew the teeth tape of velcro or the prong tape of snap tape to the knit side of the back underarm seam from bottom to end of sleeve cuff. Sew the other piece of tape to the purl side of the front underarm seam. Note: if using sewing machine to sew tape, cut a strip of wax paper the length of the seam and place it under the knit edge so that it is between the knitting and the presser foot. After sewing the tape in place just strip the paper off.



Originality: Criteria

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728

I recently received a letter from a subscriber who asked, "How different does a pattern have to be to be considered your original work?". She goes on to observe, "Lately in the 3 different magazines for machine knitting that I receive I have seen several things that each author seems to be saying is her own (invention I guess is the word). In some cases it is only the type of trim, in others it might be the punchcard design or how the garment itself is made."

There is a cliché which states there is nothing new in the world. In many ways this is true. When we knit a sweater, there are probably a finite number of neckline shapes, sleeve shapes, ways to finish necklines, and so forth. Therefore, one might presume that the first person who designed a long sleeve pullover with a crew neckline had an original pattern - and all others are mere copies.

Let's get really basic so you will understand what makes my straight skirt on the next page an "original", even though it may look like other straight skirts.

My skirt was designed with the gauge of 7.75 stitches per inch and 10.75 rows per inch. The skirt was designed to be 23" long. If a writer should submit a skirt pattern to me (or someone else) for publication as her original design, but all she did was:

- a) eliminate the fairisle design, or
- b) add or subtract rows to make the skirt a different length, or
- c) added or deleted a "couple" of sizes to the pattern, or
- d) added a different kind of trim or a border in another kind of stitch, or
- e) changed a few words in the instructions, or

f) did a combination of some of the examples a) through e)

I would be within my rights to sue that person for stealing my pattern, because her pattern is not an original.

In order to be an original (to be safe), the stitch and row gauge had better be different from mine. So my gauge is 7.75 stitches per inch and 10.75 rows per inch. The designer cannot save herself just by stating that her gauge is 8 stitches and 12 rows per inch (then still copying my instructions word-for-word in which my gauge was used for the calculations!

The designer cannot save herself by calculating the measurements to her gauge, then substituting the new tension, stitches and rows into my set of instructions - this is still plagiarizing!

How, then, can one design an "original" straight skirt? Knit a swatch in the yarn you want the skirt to be knit and figure out the stitch gauge of your swatch. Decide on the kind of shape and fit you want the skirt to have. Decide how many sizes you want. Decide what length you want the skirt to be. Do you want a hem at the bottom? - if so, what kind? - or do you want ribbing at the bottom? Put all of this on paper in a diagram of some sort (so you can understand it), then do the math calculations to figure out the number of stitches to cast on and the number of rows to knit. Then, knit the sample garment to see if any changes need to be made. The final step is to write the directions for knitting the garment, using your own words or approach. After all of that is done, chances are good that this straight skirt pattern is sufficiently different from mine that it would be considered an original.

You go window shopping and see a sweater whose detailing you adore! Only look at it. Go home and make an exact copy from scratch (or add your variations). Submit the pattern to me and I'll print it as an "original". Great minds often do "run in the same channels".

Got the idea? Great! Now, send me your original patterns for publication.

Study in Blue (Two-Piece Dress)

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728

Yarn: any fingering to get the gauge;
royal blue is the main color and light blue is
the contrast color

Gauge: 7.75 sts, 10.75 rs = 1"

Tension: try 6

Machine: and standard gauge, 4.5 mm,
200 needle machine - punch card or
electronic model

Finished measurement at bust and hip:
38" - 42" - 46" - 50"

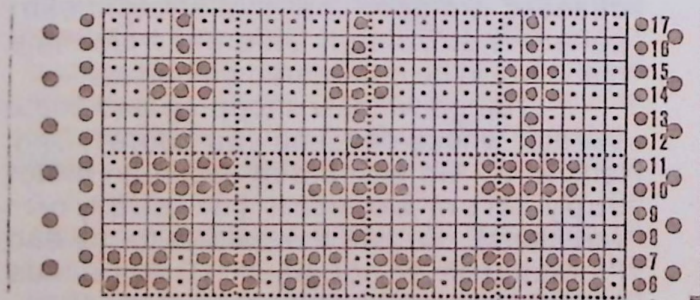
Photo: see the lower left

Design: an original, shown below

design for electronic machines



design for punch card machines



Skirt (make two pieces alike)

Bring 150 - 164 - 180 - 196 needles to work, then push the alternate needles to A position. With main color e-wrap cast on the remaining needles. Tension 4 knit 12 rows on these alternate needles. Return all of the previously emptied needles to knitting position again. RC000 and tension 6 knit 12 rows on all needles. Hang a hem from the cast on edge. Tension 8 knit one row. Return to tension 6 and continue knitting to RC 19. As you knit the next row program the first row of the design.

Knitting the design: Change to fairisle setting and put the light blue yarn in the auxiliary feeder. Knit the 12 rows of the fairisle design. Remove royal and put light blue in the main feeder. In stockinet knit 5 rows light blue. Turn design upside down. Program design as you knit the next row. Place royal in the auxiliary feeder and knit the 12 rows of the fairisle design. Break light blue. Set carriage for stockinet. Place the royal yarn in the main feeder.

RC now 50. Continue with royal to RC 182. Decrease one stitch full fashioned at each side now, then again when RC 193, 204, 215, 226, and 237. Continue even to RC 248,

Knit your favorite marking row, then continue for another 21 rows. Hang a hem from the marked row then bind off to create the waistline casing.

Finishing

Insert 1" wide elastic through the casing. Cut to fit the person's waist. Securely fasten the elastic ends. Sew skirt seams. Machine wash and dry.

Pullover Front

Tension 0/0 with main color cast on 150 - 164 - 180 - 196 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit 32 rows of ribbing to end at the right. transfer all of the ribber stitches to the empty needles of the front bed, remove comb and weights, and change to the regular carriage.

RC000. Tension 6. All sizes knit even in stockinet to RC 109. As you knit the next row program the first row of the design.

Follow the instructions for "knitting the design" from page 14.

RC now 140. Continue with royal to RC 139.

Armholes: At this left side all sizes bind off the edge 25 stitches. Knit one row and do the same at the right side. 100 - 114 - 130 - 146 stitches remain.

RC000. Knit even to RC 60 - 66 - 76 - 82.

Shape front neckline: All sizes take the center 32 stitches off on a holder (yarn holder preferred). Divide the knitting. RC000. Knitting just on this one side all sizes decrease 1 stitch full fashioned at the neck edge when RC 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22, 26, and 32, then continue even to RC 38. Scrap off the remaining 23 - 30 - 38 - 46 shoulder stitches.

Knit the other side of the neckline to correspond to the first.

Pullover Back

Knit the same as the front through the armhole shaping. RC000. Knit even to RC 98 - 104 - 114 - 120. Scrap off each set of 23 - 30 - 38 - 46 shoulder stitches and scrap off the 54 back neckline stitches.

Neckband

First you must seam one shoulder.

Tension 0/0 all sizes just do the zig zag row of a 1:1 rib cast on over 138 stitches. Do not do circular rows, but add comb and weights now. Tension 3/3 all sizes knit 39 rows to end at the right. Transfer all ribber stitches to the main bed. Remove comb and weights. Pick up the bars from the cast on edge, placing them on top of the stitches already on the main bed.

Purl side of pullover facing you, pick up stitches from the neckline and hang them on top of the band stitches. You will pick up all stitches from scrap yarn plus 26 stitches along each side of the front neckline. After all neckline stitches have been picked up there will be three stitches on each needle. Without doing anything further bind off loosely to join the band to the garment, taking the yarn around two gate pegs for each stitch bound off. This action builds-in the needed elasticity.

Seam the other shoulder.

Sleeve

Purl side of pullover facing you, pick up 124 - 132 - 148 - 156 stitches along just the straight edge of one armhole edge.

Main color and tension 6 all sizes knit 32 rows, then put a marker in each edge stitch. When doing the finishing, these rows just knitted will be sewn to the bound off stitches of the underarm before the sleeve and side seams are sewn.

RC000. All sizes knit to RC 09. As you knit the next row program the first row of the design.

Follow the instructions "knitting the design" on page 14.

RC now 40.

All sizes knit to RC 50. Scrap off then rehang, decreasing 14 stitches evenly across.

All sizes knit to RC 76. Scrap off then rehang, again decreasing 14 stitches evenly across.

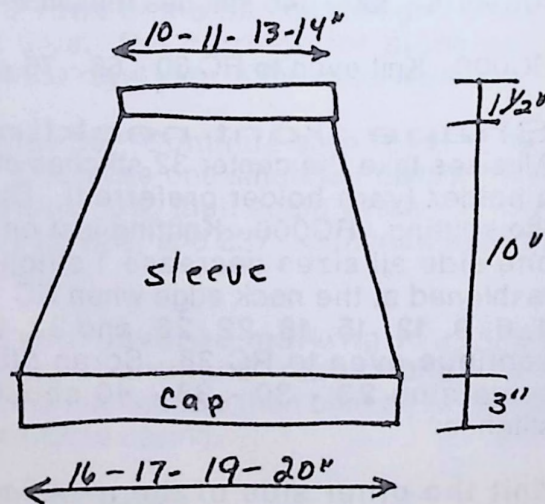
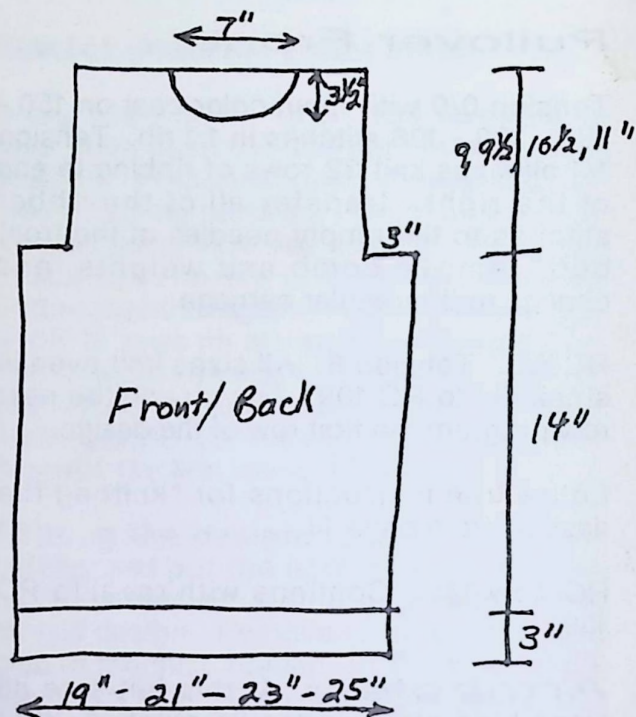
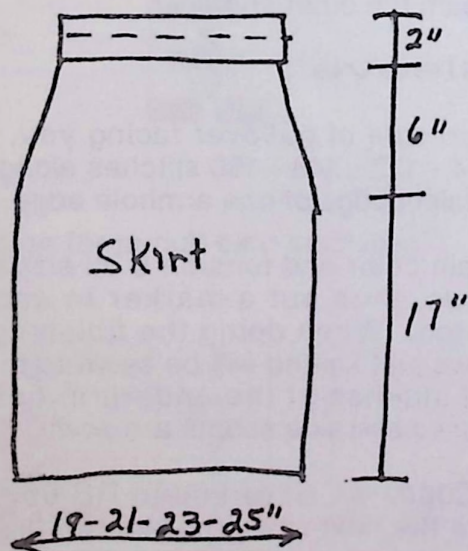
All sizes knit to RC 107. Scrap off then rehang, decreasing 20 stitches evenly across. Knit to RC 108.

Cuff: Arrange stitches for 1:1 rib and add weights. Tension 1/1 knit 16 rows. Tension 10/8 knit 1 row to the left. Transfer all ribber stitches to the main bed. Remove comb and weights. Cast off.

Knit the other sleeve the same way.

Finishing

Sew all remaining seams. Machine wash and dry. Wear and catch the envious looks of people who will want an outfit just the same as this one!



The Machine Knitter's Dictionary

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Kill - A word we usually associate with harm done to a living being, but when associated with machine knitting its meaning is totally different. Most synthetic yarns have the built-in capability to maintain their characteristics through washing and drying. These yarns are said to be self-blocking.

However, high heat usually ruins the yarn's memory of its original characteristics. And once it has lost its memory, it has been killed. Have you ever seen a synthetic sweater that has been professionally pressed? Instead of being soft and fluffy the fabric is smooth and flat. That sweater is limp and lifeless - killed.

Once the built-in stretch and loftiness have been steamed out of a sweater it cannot be restored to its original nature. Apply even more heat to a synthetic knit and you might actually melt the fibers leaving black, hard clumps in the places where the extreme heat was applied. Acrylics are processed from petroleum, so high heat causes these yarns/fibers/fabrics to revert back to a liquid.

Cotton yarns are created from the cotton plant. Woolen yarns are created from the hair or fur of various animals, such as sheep, goats, or some exotic animals. Yarns that are created from plant and animal products do not heat up as quickly as synthetic fibers. Nor do they melt. Garments made from such natural fibers withstand heat quite well. They can be pressed and/or ironed - and smoothed out. Some of the results of the pressing are

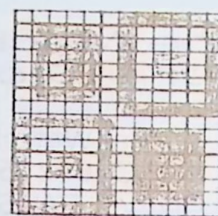
usually lost when the garments made of natural fibers are laundered. Why? The heat of the iron or steamer does not "kill" these fabrics. The original characteristics of the fibers are normally maintained through repeated ironings.

Kitchener stitch - This is an invisible way of seaming. A few issues ago I included the "how-to" in this periodical. To be very brief, the raw edges of two sections of knit are joined with another length of yarn. The stitches that are made are done in such a way as to create either a row of knit or purl stitches, depending upon what is needed. Although a certain amount of care must be taken to assure that the stitching is not draw too tightly nor too loosely, nearly anyone of average dexterity should be able to master the art of kitchener stitch.

Knit stitch - The imaginings of mankind are fantastic! The art of knitting employs just two kinds of stitches: the knit stitch and the purl stitch. The knit stitch resembles a "v" and usually the knit side of the fabric is used as the "right" or outside of the fabric. The purl stitch resembles a written, small "e" that the writer forgot to cross, and is normally found on the back or "wrong" side of a piece of knitting. It defies sense when one looks through books of knitting designs, to see the vast array - all devised from two simple stitches!

Big, Bigger, Biggest Pullover

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Yarn: any fingering to match the gauge - I used a periwinkle purple for the main color; pink, white, and yellow were the contrasts

Gauge: 7.5 stitches and 10.75 rows = 1"

Tension: try 6

Machine: any standard gauge 4.5 mm, 200 needle machine capable of doing a 12 stitch fairisle repeating design

Sizes: measurement at the chest is 40" - 46" - 52" - choose the size that will give you a comfortably loose fit

Photo: see the lower right photo of our younger son, Bob

Design: This is a fun one with lots of possibilities for isolation, yokes, etc.

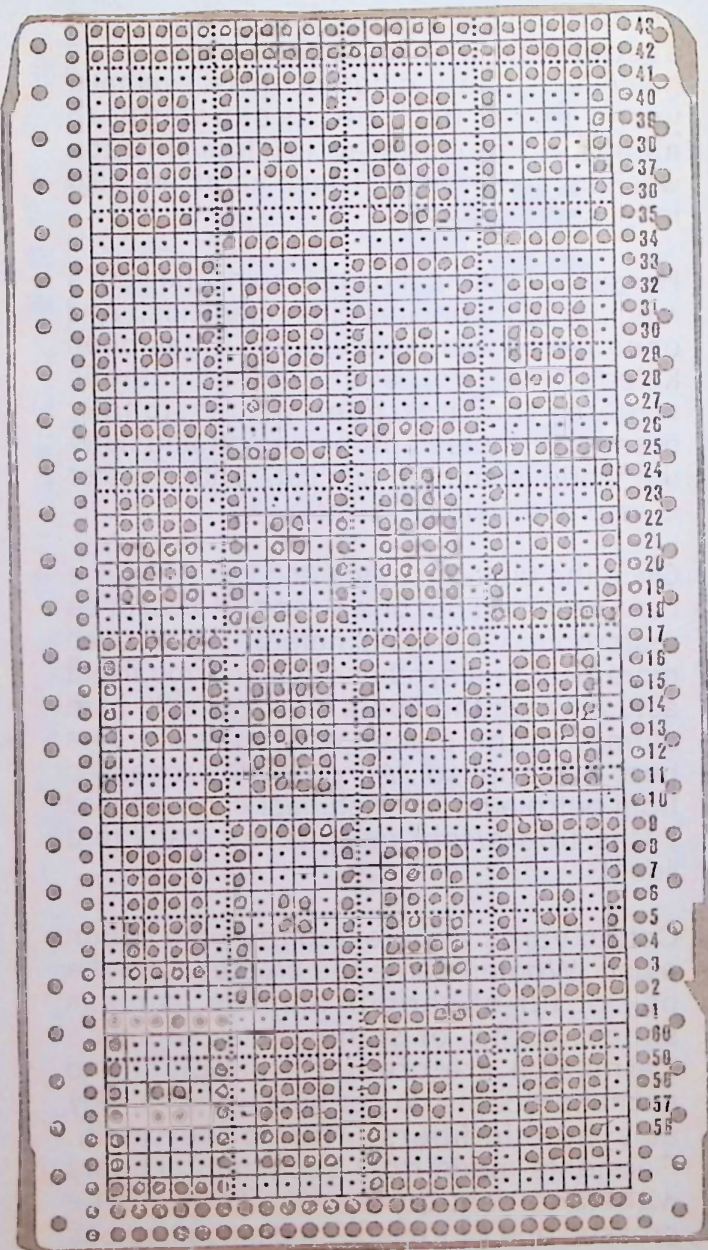
Front

With a double thickness of main color yarn and tension 1/1 cast on 152 - 174 - 196 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 3/3 knit 22 rows of ribbing to end at the right. Break yarn and set aside the extra plies. Transfer all stitches to the main bed, remove comb and weights. Install main carriage.

RC000. With yellow and stockinet knit to RC 3. As you knit the next row memorize the first row of the fairisle design. Change to pink and white as main/contrast yarns and knit 40 rows in fairisle. Change back to yellow and stockinet and knit 4 rows. RC 48. Change to regular thickness of main color and continue knitting to RC 203.

Armholes: At this left side bind off 23 stitches. Knit to the right and bind off 23 stitches at this side. 106 - 128 - 150 stitches remain.

RC000. Knit even to RC 76.



Shape front neckline: Take the center 38 stitches off on a holder. Divide the knitting. RC000. Knitting on just the one side all sizes decrease one stitch full fashioned at the neck edge when RC 1,2,4, 6,8,10,12,15,18,22, and 27, then continue even to RC 42 on these 23 - 34 - 45 shoulder stitches. Scrap off.

Shape the other side of the neckline the same way.

Back

Knit the same as the front through the armhole shaping.

RC000. All sizes knit even to RC 118. Scrap off each set of 23 - 34 - 45 shoulder stitches and the center 60 back neckline stitches.

Neckband

First seam one shoulder.

Garment thickness of yarn and tension 0/0 cast on 156 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 3/3 knit 40 rows. Transfer all stitches to the main bed, remove comb and weights, then turn up a hem, placing the stitches of the cast on edge onto the same needles.

Purl side facing you pick up all neckline stitches from scrap and pick up 29 stitches along each side of the front neckline curve. Bind off loosely around two pegs to join the neckband to the garment neckline.

Seam the other shoulder.

Sleeve

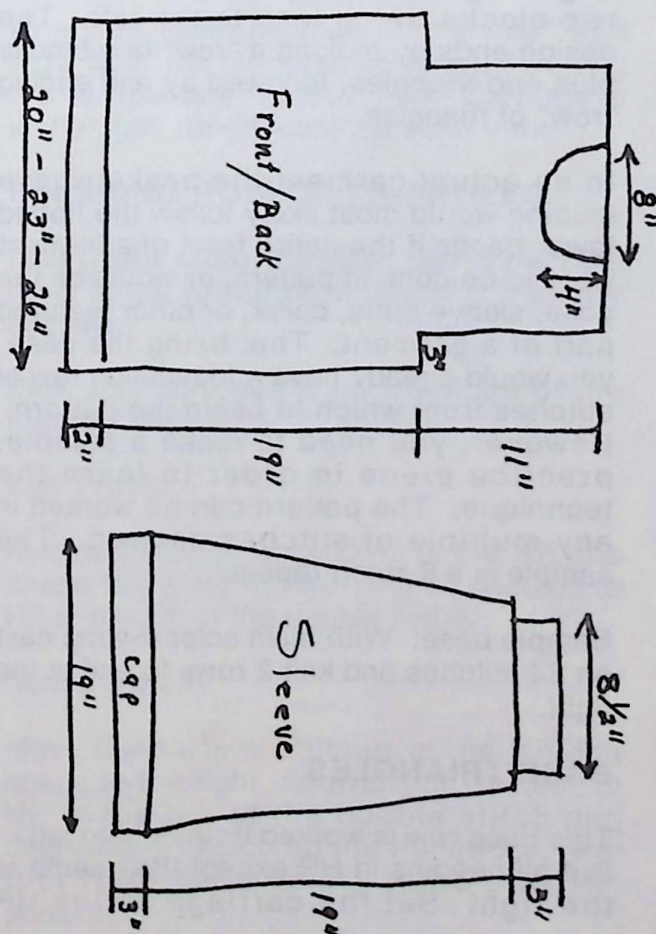
Purl side facing you all sizes pick up 142 stitches along just the straight edge of one armhole. With main color knit 32 rows. Place a marker in each edge stitch. When finishing sew the rows just knitted to the bound off underarm stitches.

RC000. All sizes decrease 1 stitch full fashioned at each side when RC 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48 (every 8th row 6x), then RC 59, 70, 81, 92, 103, 114, 125, 136, 147, 158, 169, 180, 191, and 202. Continue to 203. Scrap off. Rehang onto 66 needles, doubling up the extra stitches evenly spaced across. Knit one more row.

Cuff: Arrange the stitches for 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 knit 32 rows. Tension 10/8 knit one row to the left. Transfer all stitches to the main bed, remove weights, and cast off.

Make the other sleeve the same way.

Join all seams, work in all yarn ends, machine wash and dry - and wear with your favorite jeans or stretch pants.



Basketweave Knitting

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(Reprinted from my **Hints for Machine Knitters** - \$7.50 postpaid.)

I know there is probably a fancier, more traditional name for this knit stitch, but I call it basketweave because it looks like a woven piece when finished. Knitting basketweave is a lot of fun, and really not very difficult. However, it does take a little time. It begins with a "row" of base triangles, then alternates between "row" one blocks which lean to the right with a beginning and ending triangle, and "row" two blocks which lean to the left. The design ends by making a "row" one blocks plus end triangles, followed by and ending "row" of triangles.

In an actual garment the basketweave knitting would most likely follow the ribbed lower bands if the entire front of a garment were to be done in pattern, or would be the yoke, sleeve cuffs, collar, or other featured part of a garment. That being the case, you would already have a foundation row of stitches from which to begin the pattern. However, you need to make a sample, practice piece in order to learn the technique. The pattern can be worked in any multiple of stitches desired. The sample is a 6 stitch repeat.

Sample base: With main color e-wrap cast on 24 stitches and knit 2 rows to end at the right.

BASE TRIANGLES

This base row is worked from right to left. Put all needles in HP except the needle at the right. Set the carriage so the HP

needles will not knit. **Knit 2 rows. Bring to knitting position the next needle at the left of the one/s being knitted.*

Repeat from ** to * until you have knitted over 6 needles and the carriage is at the right. Bring the next (7th) needle to WP and knit 1 row to the left. Push all 6 needles at the right to HP.**

Repeat from ** to ** above across the "row", ending by knitting just one row over the last 5 stitches and carriage at the left.

Break main color yarn.

ROW 1 BLOCKS, WITH BEGINNING AND ENDING TRIANGLES

Beginning triangle: All needles in HP except the one on the extreme left. Insert contrast color yarn.

Knit 2 rows. Bring the next needle at the right to WP.

Repeat from * to * until 6 needles are in WP and you have knitted just one row to end at the left. Carriage is at the left.

Block leaning to the right: Bring 6 needles at the left of the stitches you just knitted to WP and move the 6 stitches just knitted 6 spaces to the left, leaving 6 empty needles. *Pick up 6 stitches from the base triangle directly below the empty 6 needles. Knit 1 row to the right over all 12 of these stitches. Push the 6 needles at the left to HP and knit 1 row to the left. With a 6-prong tool move the next 6 stitches at the right one space to the left (2 stitches are on the 6th WP needle from the left). Put all these moved stitches into HP except the one that has 2 stitches on it. NOTE: When making blocks, you always maintain 6 WP needles. The empty needle/s may be put into "A" position or HP.

Knit 2 rows. Move the 5 stitches one space to the left, returning all but the 6

working needles to HP.

Knit 2 rows. Move the 4 stitches one space to the left, returning all but the 6 working needles to HP.

Knit 2 rows. Move the 3 stitches one space to the left, returning all but the 6 working needles to HP.

Knit 2 rows. Move the 2 stitches one space to the left, returning all but the 6 working needles to HP.

Knit 2 rows. Move the 1 stitch one space to the left, returning all but the 6 working needles to HP.

Knit 2 rows.*

Make the next two blocks exactly like this first one, working each one from * to * above.

Ending triangle: 6 needles are in WP. To the right of these pick up 6 stitches along the side of the first base triangle (it adjoins the last block knitted). Knit 1 row to the right. Put 6 needles at the left into HP leaving 6 needles at the right in WP.

Knit 1 row to the left. *Decrease 1 stitch at the right by moving the end stitch onto the next needle. Put the empty needle to "A" position, Knit 2 rows.*

Repeat from * to * until just one stitch remains and you end by knitting just one row to the right over this last stitch.

Carriage is at the right. A "row" one pattern of beginning triangle, three blocks, and ending triangle is completed. Break contrast color yarn.

Row 2 Blocks: This row is worked from right to left. The blocks are made similar to the blocks in "row" one, but they lean the opposite direction.

*Lift the stitch on the WP needle at the right and move it to the right to leave 5 empty needles. Fill in those 5 empty needles by picking up stitches from the block in the "row" below.

Knit 2 rows. Move the block of stitches at the left one space to the right so 2 stitches are on the 6th needle from the right, returning all but 6 needles at the right to HP.*

Repeat from * to * as for other blocks until just 1 stitch remains and the carriage is at the right.**

Repeat from * to ** three more times.

End by knitting just one row to the left over the last 6 stitches. A "row" two of blocks (4 in our sample) is complete. Break yarn.

Now, alternate between "row one" and "row two" for the desired length, ending with a "row one" pattern row. Carriage is at the right. Break contrast color yarn.

FINISHING ROW OF TRIANGLES

first (right side) triangle: Move the right hand stitch to the right, leaving 5 empty needles.

Pick up 5 stitches from the edge of the triangle below it.

Knit 2 rows.

Move the block of stitches at the left one space to the right, returning all needles to HP at the left of the double stitch.

*Knit 2 rows.

Move the block of stitches at the left one space to the right, returning all needles to HP at the left of the double stitch and decreasing 1 stitch on the right edge. Put that right hand empty needle to "A" position.*

Repeat from * to * until the last single stitch has been knitted and carriage is at the right.

The remainder of the finishing triangles: *Lift the single stitch at the right and move it to the right to let 6 empty needles. Pick up 6 stitches from the block below. **Knit 2 rows. Move the block of stitches at the left one space to the right, returning all needles to HP at the left except the needle with the double stitch and decrease 1 stitch at the right.**

Repeat from ** to ** until one stitch remains and one row has been knitted over it to end with the carriage at the right.**

Work the remaining triangles as above from *Lift to **, just above.

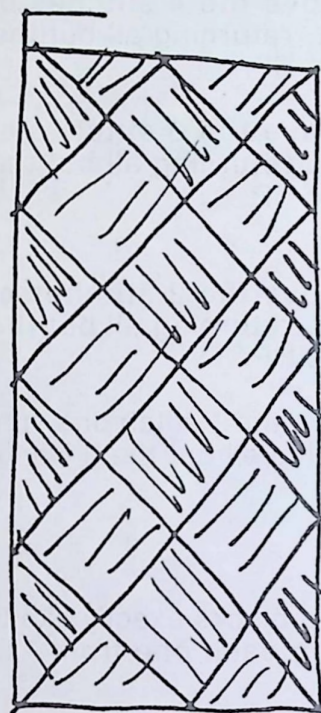
You have 4 finishing triangles across the top. Break yarn and pull through the last remaining stitch.

NOTES AND HINTS

As you work you must be very careful not to accidentally push any of the HP needles back, even slightly, as they can easily get joggled back enough to knit - so guard against this.

Look at your sample. You will notice that only the "row one" pattern rows add length.

So, if you are knitting this pattern in a garment, you will only count the "row one" pattern rows for length. In our example we worked with a multiple of 6 stitches, so, at every "row one" of our pattern we accomplished 12 rows of knitting. If you decide to work with a multiple of 10 stitches every "row one" of the pattern will yield 20 actual row counter rows of knitting. Similarly large, 20-stitch blocks will yield 20 actual rows of knitting for every "row one" of the pattern.



Appearance of the Sample
piece as seen from the
purl (working) side.

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